



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 20, 1927

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE
NOT MERE THEORY
WOMEN WORKERS, WATCH OUT
SEEK TO HOODWINK AUSTRALIANS
NO HANDICAP FOR WOMEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Parking Facilities

IN recent years one of the most perplexing problems of large institutions such as The Emporium has been to provide adequate and convenient parking space for its patrons.

The Emporium at present provides parking space in the rear of the store for 142 cars. No charge is made for this service . . . a convenience that greatly facilitates shopping at The Emporium.

The Greater Emporium to be erected at 8th and Market Streets in the near future is planning a parking area to accommodate 1500 cars!

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO



Use Your Charge Account
in Hale's New

Optical Shop

You'll find the best of equipment and professional skill in the new Optical Shop, conveniently situated on the Mezzanine Floor. Herman Davis & Sons, the firm in charge of the Shop, have had many years of experience in optometry.

Next time you're in Hale's you'll enjoy visiting this new Shop—situated in commodious quarters and delightfully furnished.

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927

No. 16

The New Conscription In France

By Frank E. Wolfe.

Conscription in France means something more than it used to. It now goes farther than the mere seizure of a man's body and the throwing it into a hopper to come through the mill fodder to feed hungry cannon. It means the complete conscription of all wealth of the nation.

French parliament has recently adopted a law that will mobilize the women as well as the men. Those who are to take up arms and those who are to feed and clothe the army are alike to be mustered into the service of the country. All will assume assigned duties with military promptitude.

All food, all goods, all wealth will be simultaneously appropriated. All money in the banks, all factories, every form of capital will be at the disposition of the country.

The law provides for immediate application. Organization of the country under the new provisions will go forward with all speed and precision possible. Civil government will have to concentrate its activities in the military sense and the new law will call for continuous session of parliament acting as a general board of supervision over the new type of military machine that has been created.

* * *

One of the first steps will be a new census and a classification of every individual as to health, strength, education and occupation. Based on this information, every available man and woman will be given mobilization orders and their training will be begun. A business survey will be made at the same time. What factories are to make will be established in advance.

Money which will finance the war will be located in advance. Expenses of carrying the war-time workers and soldiers will be all estimated and established. Every capitalist will stand in line to donate his wealth the same as the soldier does to donate his life.

Voluntary action is expected of many business men and capitalists. They can throw their all into the pot or they can wait to get the assessment levied on them. It is somewhat comparable to our soldiery during the late war. Some of them enlisted in advance of the draft and were given a measurable option of service, while those who waited the draft had little choice.

* * *

There is nothing new in the phase of conscription of wealth—that is to say in the suggestion of it. The idea has been that if the wealth were conscripted and the profit-making squeezed out of war, there would be no more war. If no one could profit and all lose, there would be less propaganda for war than there is at this time.

Munitions makers would make no profits and therefore would not put up large funds for "preparation parades" and "preparedness days" and all the press agenting and publicity seeking would cease.

The United States saw a crop of 22,000 new-made millionaires in the World War. That is an incentive to get into another war if possible. Suggestions have been made along the line that would mean confiscation of property of the old men the same as there is, confiscation of the bodies, the health and the lives of the young men. Another suggestion would be that the salaries of all legis-

lators who vote for war should automatically cease and be thrown into the pot along with the earning power and incomes of the wage workers of a fighting age.

* * *

The idea in France is the mobilization of all resources in time of peril, but the way it is working out it will form a great check on Chauvinism. The French jingoist will be given a cool reception in the counting rooms hereafter. Under the new provision France will merge into a Socialist state the minute the order for mobilization is given. All wealth and all power will centralize in the state. Not only will human bodies be seized, but all wealth and resources will be mobilized and put at the disposal of those in charge of the defense of the realm.

If other European nations were to adopt similar regulations, a long step might be made toward perpetual peace. Not only is the prospect of appalling loss of human life a deterrent for war, but the prospect that the millionaire and his millions may disappear at the same time is a more powerful incentive to peace than anything that has been adopted anywhere.

POLICY RESTS ON BACKGROUND.

Organized workers are often reproached because they refuse to identify themselves with a political party.

"Why don't you do as British workers do," is the stereotyped advice workers receive whenever they meet reverses.

Less will be heard of this advice since the British workers are forced to fight for their trade union life.

The British Labor Party is strong and influential. It recently controlled the government for nine months. During the past year it has won practically every contest for seats in the House of Commons. The workers have supplanted the Liberal Party as "His Majesty's Opposition," and many of them predict that they will control the government at the next general election in 1929.

Under these circumstances it could fairly be assumed that the Conservatives, now in control of the government, would consider it politically unwise to propose drastic anti-union legislation that is opposed by every fair-minded British citizen. But the Tories have done this and trade unionism is resisting the hardest blow aimed at it in 100 years.

American trade unions face stealthy attacks by courts of law. In Britain the attacks are open. Both attacks, however, are impelled by the same motive. In one case the workers have a Labor Party. In the other, political non-partisanship is favored.

The incident across the water emphasizes that workers of different countries use methods that conform to their social, economic and political backgrounds. The ideals of all groups of workers are identical, but their backgrounds differ.

Policies that ignore backgrounds cannot be transplanted to an alien soil.

Slim—When do you do your hardest work?

Fat—Before breakfast always.

Slim—What do you do?

Fat—Try to get outa bed.—Boys' Life.

NOT MERE THEORY.

The anti-union Los Angeles Times is angry because the Musicians' Union of that city decided that no member shall be employed by a broadcast station that employs non-union musicians.

The decision, says the Times, "means that many independent musicians will be deprived of a large part of their means of livelihood."

This is another way of saying that union musicians have not the right to refuse to work for any reason satisfactory to themselves.

The United States Supreme Court has made a contrary ruling in the Indiana stone cutters' case, and thereby supports the Times, but this decision, which Justice Brandeis has called "involuntary servitude," is not the final word. Courts find ways to respond to enlightened public opinion.

If workers are free men, they control their labor power. If this power—that is inseparably linked with man—can be regulated, as is a commodity or a corporation that has been created by the state, the worker is not free.

The fact that others may be inconvenienced by the exercise of this right does not affect the principle of freedom.

A nation cannot profess freedom and practice tyranny.

If workers must give their labor lest others be inconvenienced, where is the difference between this and Mussolini's system that outlaws strikes and sets wages by compulsory arbitration?

Human rights cannot be subjected to counting room standards. The difference between the serf and the free man is that the latter can cease employment. He can refuse to serve. He does not have to ask others. He must not be a victim of what the Montana Supreme Court has termed "judicial legerdemain" that acknowledges this right in theory and denies it in practice.

The human being is not an appendage of the state or of business—at least not in America.

By driving home this point, organized labor will create a public opinion that conforms with the Declaration of Independence and which will then be reflexed by judges, editors and others who dare not publicly class labor as a commodity, but who subconsciously cling to this serf ideal.

If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind.—John Stuart Mill.

BOSS
THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and Overcoats at Popular Prices

CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL

All Work Done Under Strictly Union Conditions

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

By William A. Nickson.

Labor at the present time has the opportunity to take another forward step. The working people of the old world are watching the development of the trade union movement and wondering whether it has a sound foundation or will in time become a mere house of cards.

When the emergency due to the advent of the United States into the Great War in 1917 arose, there was a demand for men to keep the home fires burning as well as for those who made the supreme sacrifice on Flanders fields. A great discovery was made by employers of labor in all industrial sections of the country. They learned that increasing wages meant larger production. It could not be otherwise, for it has been proven that the best workmen are those who receive an adequate return for the quality and quantity of production. A spirit of good-will obtained. "The American standard of living" became the watchword of employers and workers alike. Business has learned that commodities manufactured by well-paid labor are bought by the worker in increasing proportions and the volume of business maintained. This fact has been demonstrated beyond argument to the contrary.

Labor is now confronted with the task of continuing the American standard of living. How can this be done with the threat of seasonal unemployment obscuring the sun of opportunity? The nub of the argument is solidarity with wise leadership and publicity. Organized capital and organized labor are material entities. Their offspring is good-will. This is the opportunity presented to the trades unions at the present time. Will they rise to it? Organized labor does not want its ranks filled with incompetent men and women. That is the reason why the apprenticeship system is so thorough among the skilled trades. A "half-baked" workman is a liability to his employer, no matter how low his wage.

Labor and capital must realize the value of co-operation. The unorganized must be reached by personal contact and education in the real values made plain. The only way for this to be brought about is for members of the various trade unions to attend the meetings regularly in force and actively assist their officers. "There is wisdom in the counsel of the many."

WILL UNION LABEL BE NEXT?

The Electrical World hints that the next attack on organized labor will attempt to outlaw the union label. This spokesman for employing interests says: "Recent Supreme Court decisions under the Sherman anti-trust law offer a precedent for not recognizing the efforts of labor to put the union label on all products."

Counsel for electrical manufacturers, it is stated, hold that any union label agreement that applies to electrical appliances "would constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws by both the unions and the contractors participating therein, and that contractors who connive or acquiesce would be equally responsible under the law notwithstanding the fact that they might not be the moving parties. The belief has been expressed by several men in the industry that should it become established that electrical fixtures must bear a union label, there will be no limit to the number of commodities which will fall under the same ban."

The significance of the above statement lies in the fact that the use of the union label by organized electrical workers affects the General Electric Company. This powerful trust is notoriously anti-union and may be laying a groundwork for calling on the courts to protect its autocratic control of employees.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

By John P. Frye.

Recently the advocates of the "open shop" have abandoned the term for "American plan," and they are now abandoning the name "American plan" because they have discovered that the trades union movement was the original believer in the American plan; that the whole structure of the trades union movement was based upon "the American plan," and we have some fairly good authority for our understanding of what the real American plan is.

It is something like this, if my memory serves me rightly: "That all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among these being the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed."

That is the true American plan, and unless the employers' association which professes to believe in the American plan can stand four-square on that declaration of the Declaration of Independence, then they should abandon that term and discover some other one which more appropriately describes the condition of industrial absolutism they are endeavoring to establish.

GETTING UP IN THE WORLD.

The Boss—You've been with us a long time, Smith, and we appreciate your service, and as a slight token of our appreciation we have issued an order to the entire staff that hereafter you are to be addressed as Mr. Smith.—From the Peoples Gas Gazette, published by the Peoples Gas Light Co., Chicago.

**If You're A
Union
Man**

Let us make your next suit.

Our shop is 100% organized and all our clothes carry the Journeymen Tailors' Union Label.

Good suits made-to-order as low as **\$55**

Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

Herman's Hats
Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th St.

Quality First
**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

**DEMAND THE
UNION LABEL**



**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses

**Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed**

2508 MISSION STREET..... { SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street..... {
1221 Broadway..... Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

**WHITTHORNE
& SWAN**

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

MISSION ST. NEAR 22ND

NATION DEPENDS ON HIGH WAGES.

More leisure and more wages must be given the masses in order to increase their consumer power, declared Edward A. Filene, Boston business man, at a meeting of educators under the auspices of the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Filene said that mass production, through improved machinery and scientific methods, is making it possible for the average man to turn out sufficient products and make a good living for himself and family under a six-hour "or perhaps a five-hour day."

"Mass production can not live without masses of consumers," he said. "Mass production can not be successful unless masses of people buy its products; that is, unless the masses of people have adequate buying power to absorb the masses of commodities produced."

"It is equally clear that large buying power among the masses depends on high wages and salaries. Accordingly mass production implies the definite adoption of the policy of paying high wages and high salaries. Fortunately the difference between high and low wages is negligible under mass production, where a worker produces hundreds of parts or hundreds of articles a day, and, therefore, the additional wage charge per piece is very small."

"Likewise total costs, proportionately to current wages, are lowest under this system, for successful mass production has demonstrated irrefutably that the greatest total profit to producers comes from the smallest profit per piece; that is, that it pays to sell the commodities at the lowest possible practicable price, thereby assuring maximum sales, instead of getting as much profit possible per piece."

"In other words, by paying high wages and maintaining low prices, mass production creates its own consumers—creates the wide markets which are necessary to its success and growth."

"Finally, mass production, with its low costs and prices, is able to sell profitably in foreign markets the surpluses it produces, thus meeting the national economic necessity for such exportation."

LOW WAGES NO SOLUTION.

According to Pittsburgh advices to the Wall Street Journal "coal is very hard to sell, with some remarkably low prices for West Virginia coal." The public has been assured that wages of union miners is responsible for the failure to mine and sell coal. West Virginia operators broke their union agreement, set up the anti-union shop, imported armed guards, secured injunctions and drove wages down to \$2 and \$3 a day. Now we are told that despite "remarkably low prices" this coal is hard to sell. Here is proof that the wage-cutting coal operators are wrong and that the union miners are right. When will these business men accept the unionists' viewpoint that low wages is no solution and that through joint agreements waste can be eliminated and this industry rescued from demoralization? When will sanity replace a starvation, industry-wrecking policy?

**Roseland
Ballroom**

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

EST. BIGGEST SPOT
RIGHTEST IN THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

ENGLAND MOST DENSELY POPULATED.

England is the most densely populated country in the world, according to the report of the 1921 census, just made public.

The total population of England and Wales was 37,886,699. The women outnumbered the men by 1,700,000.

The density of population was 649 persons to the square mile, or about an acre per head.

MUTUAL
Consistently sell the Best For Less

**San Francisco
Mutual Stores**

317 Clement Street
945 Clement Street
2401 Clement Street
4310 California Street
5733 Geary Street
6350 Geary Street
698 Haight Street
3478 Mission Street
1217 Pacific Avenue
4500 Irving Street
2401 Irving Street
701 Shrader St.
1250 Polk
2000 Union Street

**Opening Saturday
5286 Mission**

WELDING
Is the Coming Trade, at Big Demand and High Wage Scale
Learn it at
California School of Welding
Phone Sutter 4594
163 FELL STREET
Individual Instruction and Practical Work Accomplished.
For Full Information Call, Write, or Phone Above Address.

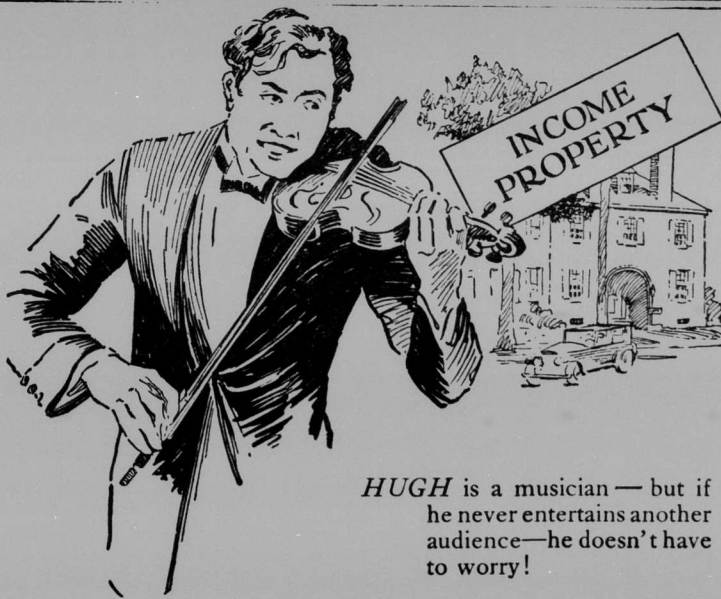
"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.**
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

**Men's—CLOTHING—Women's
Cherry's Courteous Credit**
Makes it possible for you to take advantage of
Cash Prices on Credit

18 years in S. F.

20th and MISSION **CHERRY'S** 2400 MISSION
8 Stores on the Coast
BUY NOW—WEAR NOW—PAY LATER



HUGH is a musician — but if he never entertains another audience—he doesn't have to worry!

Because Hugh had a SAVINGS ACCOUNT—he was able to sieze an opportunity to invest in income property!

Now his income is regular and assured — all because of a SAVINGS ACCOUNT!

Seek INDEPENDENCE!
Start to SAVE now!

Earn 4% interest on your money —and participate in the advantages of an Assured Thrift Account.



**BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK**
O'Farrell at Market
SAN FRANCISCO
Member Federal Reserve System

MILK INDISPENSABLE FOR CHILDREN.*

14. Milk for the Older Child.

Concerning the nourishment of children over two years of age two things can be stated absolutely: First, milk is an essential food for their proper growth and development; and, second, the milk should be clean, fresh, whole milk. Every growing child is better and more cheaply nourished if he is given clean, fresh, whole milk either as a drink or in the cooked food in his daily diet. The value of milk for children lies in its richness in calcium and in vitamin A and in the superior quality of its proteins.

A quart of whole milk every day is now considered the "optimal" amount for the best development of bones and teeth in the average normal child. A pint and a half of whole milk every day is the least amount thought necessary for adequate nourishment of a child from 18 months to 12 years of age when the rest of the diet is balanced.

If good raw milk or Pasteurized milk from a reliable dairy cannot be obtained, canned milk—either dried or evaporated (unsweetened condensed)—should be used. If canned milk is used, it should be used relatively soon after canning, and the original milk should be fresh, clean and of good quality. This can best be insured by purchasing it from a reliable firm. There is some danger that mothers unaccustomed to the use of canned milk may not properly apportion the amount of milk to be given to the child and for this reason allow either not enough or more than is necessary or judicious for daily use. If skim-milk powder is used instead of whole-milk powder, milk fat, which contains one of the accessory factors necessary to produce normal growth in children (vitamin A), should be added to the diet in the form of butter or cream. Dried milk is more nearly sterile than any other canned milk and may be kept much longer if the cans are tightly covered and kept in a cool place.

There is a difference between the property of butter due to its vitamin A content and its property, common to all fats, of furnishing energy when consumed in the body. As body fuel and edible animal or vegetable oil is the equivalent of butter. In vitamin A content milk fat or butter is probably superior to all other animal fats except fish fats and possibly the fat of egg yolk. Pork fat and vegetable oils have, as far as is now known, little or none of the growth-producing vitamin A. Beef fat, however, does contain it; and margarin made from beef fat, especially margarin in the manufacture of which skim milk is used, has apparently considerable of this growth-producing power. If sufficient whole milk (1 quart) is included in the well child's daily food, most authorities consider that margarin may safely be given instead of butter to furnish the percentage of fat needed in the diet, especially if other sources of vitamin A, such as leafy vegetables, are included in the diet. For economy this may be a wise procedure.

Lard, vegetable oil and nut margarin are not nutritively equal to butter or to beef-fat margarin, as they are only fuel fats and not fats plus the substance that stimulates body growth. Milk, butter, eggs, beef drippings and body organs such as liver are the chief animal fats that are sources of vitamin A. Fish fats such as cod-liver oil furnish considerably more vitamin A than an equivalent amount of milk fat, besides some of the anti-rachitic factor, vitamin D. All these foods are high in price; and there is great danger that in families where formerly butter or beef drippings or suet was the chief fat used, vegetable oil and nut margarins—which are not equivalent either to beef fat or to butter—will be substituted as the only fat in the diet of the growing child. There is no doubt, however, that some infants whose food consists of cow's milk—Pasteurized, boiled, condensed, evaporated or powdered—and sugar and

water, without the addition of fruit juice or vegetable water, will finally cease to grow and may also show more or less definite symptoms of scurvy. The same disaster may occur on a diet of human milk.

Dry milk is put up in tin receptacles of different sizes, sometimes parchment lined, the price per pound varying with the process of manufacture and the character of the milk dried. At wholesale dry skim milk in bulk sells as low as 10 cents a pound and at retail in small cans as low as 23 cents a pound. Dry whole milk in 2½-pound cans sells at 76 cents a pound, which gives a whole milk, when it is properly reconstituted, at about 19 cents a quart. (These prices are as of March, 1925.) The best preparations of milk powder made specially for infants retail at a price which makes the price of the reconstituted milk about 20 cents a quart.

The composition of whole dried milk has been specially studied by a number of authorities, and all agree that the milk solids are increased to about eight times those of the original milk. Therefore, to reconstitute an average milk with a fat content of between 3 and 4 per cent, one part of milk powder should be diluted with 8 or 8½ parts of water (by weight).

Apparently, according to experience abroad, dry milk from which approximately half the cream has been removed before drying (so-called half-skim dry milk) has distinct advantages in the feeding of very young infants. Possibly these are due to the fact that in the dilution of this milk a mixture relatively high in protein and sugar and relatively low in fat is obtained without the addition of extra sugar or casein, and such a mixture has a nutritive value sufficiently high to produce normal growth. For older infants—those over 6 months—dry whole-milk mixtures are advocated and would seem theoretically advantageous, since at this age a child needs and can digest more fat, and the relatively small amount of sugar in whole milk can be supplemented by cereals or by granulated sugar, as is usually done with cow's milk for older infants.

To summarize briefly: Against dry milk it may be said that it has been subjected to high temperatures in the process of manufacture and that there is no absolute guaranty of the freshness and purity of the original milk. Like any other milk product, if it is made from inferior milk it may be unfit for human consumption. Also there is some

danger that a mother unaccustomed to this concentrated form of food may give too much milk to a child either at one feeding or in the entire day's food. The good points about dry milk are: (a) Increased digestibility, (b) greater freedom from bacteria, (c) decreased danger of contamination, (d) better keeping qualities—no ice needed, (e) convenience—always ready, (f) palatability, (g) cheapness—no waste, (h) ease of transportation—small bulk, small weight, freedom from danger of freezing, (i) retention of vitamin C in approximately the amount present in the original milk.

*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M. D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for Bureau publication No. 163.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective.



For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....	168 Third St.
Adou's.....	1250 Fillmore St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bacigalupi.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chlmera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
W. T. Gardner Co.....	1405 Fillmore St.
A. Esmol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery.....	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
H. Warszawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00,
standing on Books at 1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

WOMEN WORKERS, WATCH OUT!

(By International Labor News Service.)

Few taking up a rubber article or a fancy white enameled tin can would picture the article as having been perhaps made at the cost of a woman's health or in an aggravated case, her very life, but this fact is brought out in a Federal bulletin by Dr. Alice Hamilton, expert on industrial poisons.

In sanitary can factories benzol is used to dissolve rubber, and the bottom of the can is fastened to the body by a thin layer of rubber benzol cement. The hot cans come out before evaporation is complete and the "takers' off," the woman handling the can, breathes benzol fumes. The cans were introduced to take the place of hand-soldered cans, because the lead was thought to be dangerous when used to seal cans containing food. This very slight risk to the consumer has been avoided at the expense of a heavy risk to the worker.

Women must pay who are employed in rubber factories to cement seams with benzol. They fall incurably sick many times. Wherever this solvent is used there is danger. Many millinery workers became mysteriously sick after pasting fabrics to make hats. Benzol was the cause. Some dry cleaners have introduced benzol, regardless of the health menace and fire risk.

Wood alcohol, not merely as a beverage, but as an industrial product is a great American evil, Dr. Hamilton observes. Laws passed 20 years ago to regulate its use have failed to check its use. Varnishes containing wood alcohol, and shellacs are the sources of wood alcohol poisoning among painters. The poison is used to surface pencils, picture frames, women's hats, even artificial flowers when dipped to dye them various colors. Inflammation of the skin and the eyelids is the first symptom of such poisoning.

The only safeguard is three times as much ventilation as would be required ordinarily. Neglect may bring complete blindness or even death. Breathing the fumes of wood alcohol is as deadly as swallowing fumes.

AVERAGE INDUSTRIAL RECEIPTS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Twenty-six per cent is the margin on which the manufacturing plants of the United States operate—on the average.

That is the average amount which the manufacturer has left after paying for his materials and his wage bill, according to data collected by the United States Census Bureau. From 26 cents out of each one dollar received for his product, the manufacturer must pay his overhead, taxes, sales expense and interest on borrowed money before collecting his profit.

Wages take about 17 cents out of each dollar received by the manufacturer, while 57 cents is expended for materials.

The Census Bureau data from which these proportions were derived were collected in an investigation that covered the entire United States and which was so comprehensive that it required many months' work on the part of the official agents. Every line of manufacturing was covered and reports were received from every manufacturing plant in the United States with an output of \$5000 a year or more.

"Reduced to the simplest terms, the Kellogg-Coolidge policy has led to armed intervention in Nicaragua in behalf of an American-made puppet president foisted upon the people against their known will for the simple reason that he is ready at whatever cost to Nicaragua to serve the New York bankers who are and for some seventeen years have been mercilessly exploiting Nicaragua under the aegis of our State Department."—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

SEEK TO HOODWINK AUSTRALIANS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The non-union and "open shop" forces have again taken a visiting delegation in tow and, touring them through the chief industrial centers, have shown "perfect American efficiency" in big factories without one sign of union labor anywhere.

This was revealed when the four labor members of the Australian Industrial Commission walked into the meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council just to see if there was a labor movement there. From their contacts in the last month they had imagined American workers were but automatons standing in front of endless belts, as in the Ford plants, feverishly jerking themselves into insanity by the pace of their mechanical taskmaster.

Happy to Meet Union Workers.

Edward Grayndler, for many years secretary of the powerful Australian Workers' Union, said jestingly:

"If we can judge by what we have seen thus far, there is no American labor movement at all."

He was happy to be in an assembly room with nearly 300 delegates representing the 700,000 organized workers of America's largest industrial as well as commercial center.

John C. Valentine, of the Australian Locomotive Engineers' Union, told the delegates there was hardly an engineer that did not hold a union card in this commonwealth and the same was remarked by the next speaker, Archibald McInnis of the Boilermakers' Union. Australia apparently is so well unionized one cannot get work without a union card. The clerks in the stores and in the offices also have the labor viewpoint, said Miss May Matthews of the Clerks' Union, the only woman labor representative on the commission.

Previous Visitors Fooled.

The visitors were lauded for having come to the right place to get labor's viewpoint. Many ridiculous assertions about industrial conditions in America have been made by similar delegations in the past that swallowed everything dished out for them by the employers' groups that always take such visitors in charge, it was brought out by John P. Coughlin, secretary of the central body.

It was revealed the Australian labor men had made some private visits to American factories. In one case they found the belt had been slowed down when they were inspecting the plant and that it speeded up immediately they were a safe distance away. In one city where they were told there was no unemployment despite the terrific output, they found the next morning several thousand workers waiting patiently at the factory gates for jobs.

To See Union Officials.

Before they leave for Australia the labor men will confer with union officials to get a check on all that has been fed to them by the "open shop" touring guides.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Are uniform workmen's compensation laws held desirable?

A.—Yes. A recent report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics said: "The welfare of both employer and employee, as well as the public interest generally, would be served by the general adoption of uniform laws, just and certain in their operations, and not dependent for their acceptance on the personal views or interests of individuals or groups of individuals."

Q.—When did organized labor begin to work for the establishment of the Federal Department of Labor?

A.—In 1896, when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was instructed to formulate a bill for the establishment of a Department of Labor. In 1881, the Federation declared for the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Q.—Who said: "Best interests of the workers is not served by the use of inflammatory and extravagant language in presenting grievances to the public. Greater good can be accomplished by dignified, rational expression."

A.—The foregoing quotation is from the proceedings of the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—When did the first great strike in the United States for the eight-hour day take place?

A.—The strike was called May 1, 1886.

Q.—In what city did the brewery workers score their first big success?

A.—In New York, in 1886, when all the breweries were organized and covered by an agreement which recognized the union.

REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner—17th and Mission Sts.

**COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES**

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

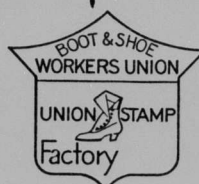
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927

Mussolini begins war on high prices by a 10 per cent cut in wages. He "orders" this cut. He "asks" a 20 per cent cut in prices. The workers thus victimized are already 13 per cent worse off in real wages than before the war. In Germany, which has no Mussolini, wages have been rising in the last three years, in some cases by as much as 66 per cent. This proves, of course, that wisdom and efficiency of Fascism about which Judge Gary and Lamont of the House of Morgan love to tell us.

The British Government amended its anti-strike bill by making it unlawful for employers to lock out employees. The amendment is meaningless. The purpose of a lockout is to make collective action impossible. If it is illegal to cease work, the employer has no need for the lockout. Mussolini has made the same gesture in Italy. He outlaws strikes and sets wages by compulsory arbitration. Then he tells employers they cannot resort to the lockout. This appeals to the unthinking, but employers understand.

Already the Mississippi floods constitute one of the major disasters of recent years. The worst may not yet be over. As usual in our country, private individuals and associations are giving generously and quickly. But in a national disaster of this sort private charity cannot be enough. Even supposing that all actual relief funds are raised from private sources, there will be a task of rehabilitation and reconstruction which is of concern to the whole nation. After the waters have subsided countless homes must be rebuilt or salvaged from the mud and wreckage of the waters. Above all, the levees themselves must not only be repaired but enormously enlarged and strengthened against future floods. Spillways and retaining reservoirs may also be necessary. Reforestation is certainly important. This work must be done before another spring. Extensive engineering works for flood protection will of themselves give employment and bring money into the desolated regions and so help the relief situation. Nothing can be done in this matter without government action and extra appropriations.

No Handicap For Women

Hour laws do not handicap women in industry, but instead shorten their hours, shorten men's hours, and standardize hours throughout entire communities, according to a report made on Wednesday, May 18, by Mary N. Winslow of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, at the National Conference of Social Work in Des Moines, Iowa. In the session on the effect of labor laws on women workers an account was given of an investigation which has just been concluded by the Women's Bureau. This investigation disclosed the fact that the regulation of women's hours of work opens up more jobs for women rather than limiting the number. It was found that in only two out of nearly 1500 industrial establishments were men substituted for women because of a legal limitation of women's hours.

The investigation covered industries and women's occupations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and California. More than a thousand working women were interviewed to get a record of their experience of the effect of labor legislation.

Another finding mentioned by the speaker was that laws prohibiting or limiting women's employment at night resulted in a certain amount of substitution of men for women during the night hours in establishments which ran night shifts and employed women during the day time. The fact that the law prevented their working at night did not, however, close day jobs to women to any appreciable extent. In connection with night work a far more potent factor in limiting employment for women was the general attitude of employers. A very large group of employers would not use women at night under any circumstances. The reaction against women's employment at night was much stronger than against men's employment, and it was found in states where there was no night work law as well as in states where the law prohibited night work for women.

The laws prohibiting women's employment in certain occupations such as gas and electric meter reading, electric and acetylene welding, taxi-driving, etc., were found to have in some instances a definitely discriminatory effect on women. There is a long list of occupations which are prohibited for women in one or two states. The Women's Bureau found during its investigation that many women were successfully employed in some of these occupations in states where there was no prohibition.

For instance, women cannot be employed as taxi-drivers in the State of Ohio, but it was stated that women are employed in considerable numbers as taxi-drivers in Philadelphia, and the firm which hires them and the women themselves report complete satisfaction with their work. Women are prohibited in Ohio and New York from certain forms of grinding. In other states the Women's Bureau has found women employed on these occupations under excellent conditions, earning good wages and thoroughly satisfied with the work.

Certain occupations which come outside of the field of industry also were examined during the course of the investigation. These occupations involved highly skilled work and could be classed as semi-professional in type. The employment of women pharmacists came within this group, and it was found for them that the application of labor legislation had served as a handicap to a limited extent. Some women pharmacists had complained of the restrictions of night-work legislation which had applied to them and limited their employment opportunities. It was found also, however, that far greater handicaps to women's employment as pharmacists were the prejudices against them among the employers and among the patrons of the pharmacies. In some states, because of the semi-professional status of the women pharmacists, they have been exempted from the labor law. This is true in California and in Wisconsin.

Perhaps the most important thing which has been brought out by this investigation, Miss Winslow stated, is the need for the differentiation of legislation for different types of employment, and the exemption of those groups of highly skilled professional or semi-professional women who are able to dictate their own terms of employment.

The conclusions drawn from the investigation were that the claims of discrimination which have been made by those who felt that there should be no legislation applying especially to women were not justified by the facts. The testimony of more than a thousand women who were interviewed by the Women's Bureau showed that legislation had not handicapped them except in a very few instances.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Dramatists' Guild has instructed Arthur Richman, president, to appoint a committee to "consider the advisability" of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The Guild includes in its membership practically all the playwrights in the country and has a union-shop agreement with producers.

The Market Street Railway is carrying on a campaign among its employees in opposition to the bonds for extensions to the Municipal Railway, and it is said in some instances that the employees are told that their only hope for better conditions or pay is to be found in the possibility of the private concern getting extensions of franchises at the period of expiration. In this way it is doubtless hoped that many of the company employees may be induced to agitate and vote against the extension bonds. To offset this campaigning those interested in public ownership must bestir themselves in the interest of the bonds or they may be defeated, because the opponents will surely be at the polls to vote against them, and there is likelihood of carelessness on the part of the friends of our splendidly paying public utility. All members of unions must keep on the job from now to election day.

"Hand-to-mouth" buying by business men is another reversal that the World War handed the cock-sure type of economist. Under this system merchants do not carry large stocks that are often bought at peak prices and which mean a loss when prices decline. Through closely-knit organizations the business man knows economic conditions. He is informed on industrial tendencies and prospects. This makes it unnecessary for him to tie up his resources in stock that later may be impossible to move. The new system is of interest to workers because it again emphasizes that so-called "economic laws" are not fixed. It is not the first time dogmatic economists have been forced to retreat. They long since abandoned their "iron law of wages" and their opposition to higher wages and shorter hours. Their hardest jolt was when monopolists shattered their favorite war cry: "The immutable law of supply and demand." Despite these reverses, this type of economist would have workers believe they possess a divining rod or other occult power.

Claiming that it was at the insistence of the United States and that he believed this country was preparing to take the field if fighting continued, General Jose Maria Moncada, commander of the Liberal forces in Nicaragua, agreed to order his troops to turn their arms over to the United States troops. "We are," he said, "forced by a greater power to cease our fight, but as peace will be the result I shall devote my efforts to help in restoring order, so that the Liberals may gain legitimate and honest control in the 1928 elections, which will be supervised by the United States." President Diaz is to continue in power until the elections in 1928. It is believed that the electoral policy of Nicaragua is at the bottom of all the trouble and Diaz proposes the creation by Nicaragua law of an electoral commission to be controlled by Americans nominated by the President of the United States and offers to turn over to this board for its purposes the entire police power of the state. Officials at Washington denied that threats of war had been used in order to attain peace, and asserted that a policy of non-intervention while encouraging peace had been maintained.

WIT AT RANDOM

In response to a recent request from a woman's organization asking for a copy of "the Commonwealth Club's song book," the officer perpetrated the following reply:

"Dear Madam: We have your letter of March 29 and would reply that our Club has a deep respect for music and therefore does not attempt to sing. For this reason we are unable to supply you with our song book."

He was a kind-hearted old gentleman, and it upset him to see the poor little chap crying.

"What's the matter, my little man?" he asked, sympathetically.

"I'm lost! Boo-hoo!"

"Lost? Nonsense! You mustn't give up hope so soon. Where do you live?"

"Don't know," whined the youngster. "We-we've just moved, and I c-can't remember the address."

"Well, what's your name?"

"D-don't know."

"Don't know?" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"No," sobbed the boy. "M-mother got married again this morning."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A clothing dealer had to go downtown to see about his insurance, and he left the shop in charge of his son Joey.

"You understand the price marks, Joe?" he said. "Five dots for \$25, six dots for \$30, and so forth."

"Sure, father, sure," said Joey.

When the man got back his son Joey said:

"I had pretty good luck, father. I sold three pairs of \$5 pants and six of them \$55 suits."

"But look here, Joey, we ain't got no \$55 suits. Our \$35 suits is the highest."

"Then the marks is wrong, father."

The clothing dealer lifted his eyes and hands solemnly heavenward.

"Joey," he said, "God bless the flies."

Jean Kelly thinks this joke will make you laugh this morning and be happy all the day:

Judge—"What's your occupation?"

Pat—"I'm a sailor."

Judge—"You don't look like a sailor, I don't believe you were ever on a ship."

Pat—"Yer honor, do you think I came over from Ireland in a hack?"

One of the states (not Victoria, of course) possesses a railway line, the permanent way of which is decidedly shaky. Recently two commercials were traveling over it, one of them making his first trip. He said to his comrade, who was lying on the floor of the carriage:

"This—track—is—about—the—limit—isn't—it?"

The other merely grunted, being too busy holding on to reply. After a while he spoke again. "It's better now."

"Why—yes," said the other, "she's left the rails." —Victorian Railway Magazine.

The professor was trying to demonstrate a simple experiment in the generation of steam.

"What have I in my hand?" he asked.

"A tin can," came the answer.

"Very true. Is the can an animate or an inanimate object?"

"Inanimate."

"Exactly. Now can anyone tell me how, with this can, it is possible to generate a surprising amount of speed and power almost beyond control?"

One student raised his hand.

"Well, Smith?"

"Tie it to a dog's tail."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti brings the whole question of capital punishment once more to the fore in a most dramatic manner. Of course it brings other questions, such as the fallibility of the courts, to the fore, but these are related intimately to the question of capital punishment. If the processes of the Massachusetts courts had gone their way without advantage having been taken of every means for delay, Sacco and Vanzetti would have been dead long ago, slain by the old Bay State, in accord with "due process of law." Even now, the courts having passed their final sentence, there is nothing left for Sacco and Vanzetti except to sit as calmly as they may in the electric chair until they are lunged forward by more electricity than any human body can withstand. Nothing is left as far as the courts are concerned. If the Governor stops the execution, that is another matter.

* * *

Judicially speaking, it is not proven that these two men are innocent. The skirts of the court will be judicially clear, because the forms of law have been carried through. But society cannot always afford to rest its case on mere legal forms. Morally there is another and much more important aspect to the case. The judge who tried the case has been accused of having been bitterly biased. That, if proven, destroys the basis of a fair trial. In addition to that, there is the gravest doubt, found in the evidence itself, that the defendants are guilty. Thousands of Americans believe they are innocent. Thousands believe their trial was a farce in which the two men were railroaded to conviction. Thousands will never believe otherwise. If it is granted that this is true and that the men are innocent, then the grim electric chair of Massachusetts is a rather serious mockery in the business of meting out punishment for crime.

* * *

There are two aspects to the capital punishment question. One has to do with the execution of innocent men improperly convicted. The other has to do with the question of whether capital punishment is a really effective deterrent for crime, even if no innocent men are ever executed. In the light of modern knowledge, capital punishment seems to lose on both counts. Humanity has recognized this by steadily decreasing the use of capital punishment. In Western frontier days cattle stealing was punished by death. In baronial days in England and Europe there were thirty or more crimes punishable by death. Generally speaking, only murder is now punishable by death.

If that is the case, then the only remaining justification for legal execution is vengeance—revenge. There can be something majestic about revenge in certain cases, but it is impossible to find it in the cold and calculated killing of man by the state. There is infinitely more of the chilling cynicism and heartlessness of a Borgia about it than anything else. Sacco and Vanzetti, as two human beings, are not very important. As the possessors of two human lives they are not very important, for echo it as we will, human life is in reality not very valuable, except in a somewhat poetic and more or less abstract sort of fashion. But valueless as human life seems to be, the machinery of justice cannot afford to admit the fact. It must preserve the true values or suffer. It must deal purely in justice or be swept away, with fearful consequences. The Sacco-Vanzetti case has come to be something in the way of a test, involving more than the lives of these two men.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,
Professor Economics, Yale University.

17. Why the Rich Demand More Than the Poor.

Dickens' boy, Oliver Twist, was everlasting wanting "more." We have seen that demand rests on just this human "want-for-one-more," whether it is one more loaf of bread, one more pound of butter, one more ton of coal, or anything else, always compared with the want-for-one-more-dollar.

Consequently, our next problem is to show how this makes a difference in the demand of different people. Why is it that Smith, say, has more demand for coal than Jones? Jones may want coal as much as Smith and yet have less demand for it, because Jones' want for a dollar is more than Smith's. Suppose that Smith is richer than Jones, so that Smith's want-for-one-more dollar will tend to be less than Jones'. Suppose, for instance, that a dollar "looks twice as big" to "poor" Jones as it does to "rich" Smith. Of course we have no yardstick by which to measure wants exactly; but, to fix our ideas, let us make up a word "wantab," for such a unit and suppose that Smith's want-for-one-more-dollar is measured as one "wantab" and that Jones' want-for-one-more-dollar is measured as two wantabs.

We can now get Smith's, or Jones', demand schedule for coal from his want schedules for coal and money, as for instance:

Table for Smith.

For successive tons of coal, namely:	His want-for-one-more-ton is:	His want-for-one-more-dollar is:	The price per ton he is willing to pay is:
1	12 wantabs	1 wantab	\$12
2	10 "	1 "	10
3	8 "	1 "	8
4	6 "	1 "	6
5	5 "	1 "	5
6	4 "	1 "	4

In this table, each figure in the last column is gotten from the two preceding columns, by dividing the figure for the want-for-one-more ton by "1," the figure for the want-for-one-more dollar. For instance, the very last figure, "4," in the table tells us that Smith is willing to pay 4 dollars to get 6 tons of coal, because his want for the sixth ton is 4 wantabs and his want for a dollar is 1 wantab; so that his want for that ton is four times his want for the dollar. If, then, the market price is \$4, Smith will buy just 6 tons.

But Jones will not. We are supposing that Jones has exactly the same intensities of want for coal as Smith has, but that, being poorer, he wants a dollar twice as much as Smith does.

For successive tons of coal, namely:	His want-for-one-more-ton is:	His want-for-one-more-dollar is:	The price per ton he is willing to pay is:
1	12 wantabs	2 wantabs	\$6
2	10 "	2 "	5
3	8 "	2 "	4
4	6 "	2 "	3
5	5 "	2 "	2.50
6	4 "	2 "	2

In this table for Jones the first two columns are the same as in the table for Smith; but the last two are different.

For instance, Jones' want for a sixth ton (last line in the table) is 4 wantabs, just as was Smith's; and Jones' want for the fifth ton (line above last in the table) is 5 wantabs, just as Smith's. But if the price is \$4, Jones 'can't afford' \$4 a ton even for five tons. As his want-for-one-more dollar is 2 wantabs, the price he is willing to pay for the fifth ton is 5 wantabs divided by 2 wantabs, or $2\frac{1}{2}$. That is, \$2.50 is all he can afford to pay for the fifth ton.

If, as we are supposing, the market price of coal is actually \$4 a ton, Smith will buy 6 tons, but Jones will buy only 3 tons. Jones' want for the third ton is 8 wantabs, so that this third ton is wanted by Jones four times as much as a dollar is wanted by him; just as a sixth ton is wanted by Smith four times as much as a dollar is wanted by him. The poorer a man is the higher is his want-for-one-more dollar. So the lower must be the price which he is willing to give for a given amount, and the less the amount he can afford to buy at a given price.

We see, then, that two individuals, like Smith and Jones, though they have precisely the same intensities of want for coal, have very different demands for coal simply because the want for a dollar is so different.

From the fact that the richer a man is the less satisfaction a dollar gives him, it further follows that the real difference between two fortunes is much less than their difference in money values. A man whose income has increased from \$1000 to \$10,000 a year is much better off than when it was \$1000 a year, but he is not ten times better off; he cannot get ten times as much satisfaction of wants. In fact, the extra \$9000 may not be worth as much to him as the first \$1000, in which case he does not even get twice as much satisfaction. It is still truer that a man with a fortune of \$500,000,000 gets only slightly more satisfaction out of it than one with only \$1,000,000 gets, not 500 times as much. It follows that, if wealth were more equally divided (without being diminished thereby) it would satisfy more wants.

But in this story we are not studying distribution. We are merely trying to see how demand works.

HELP! HELP!!

Science declares that the "uplift" has reached Buffalo, N. Y. That city and the land for many hundreds of miles around are being raised at the rate of about six inches per 1000 years.

If this process keeps on for 3200 years more, the drainage system of the Great Lakes basin will be reversed; that basin will be tilted westward till the lakes discharge through the Chicago river, down the Illinois and Mississippi, as they used to 10,000 years ago, and Niagara Falls will go dry.

A Society for Prevention of Uplift is said to be organizing in Buffalo and Congress may be asked to take action in the matter!

GREAT POWER OF INERTIA.

Any body, especially a big body, is vested by nature with the power of inertia. It compels the body, be it a huge rock or a small pebble, to remain immovable until some outside force puts it in motion. This law of inertia applies to ideas as well as to concrete substances. We can easily discern its workings in the idea of the union label. Having been planted in the mind of an ordinary reader, it remains there serenely dormant until some outside influence stirs it up into life. And some people's minds are so congenial to this inertia that it takes nothing short of an earthquake to set them in motion.

Crystal Palace Market

MARKET & EIGHTH STREETS
Phone Park 8040

San Francisco's Largest Public Food Market contains over two acres of floor space which produce more food products to the acre than any of California's most productive areas. These products are harvested by San Francisco's Home Economists who always reap a banner crop of quality eatables at lowest possible cost, so there really is a real reason why you should do all your shopping here.

THINK IT OVER

Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
MISSION at 16th

Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms

FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

Bank of Italy

National Trust & Savings Association

Owned, Managed
and Operated by
Californians.

Serves more than a
million customers.

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

COMMENT ON STONE CUTTERS' CASE.

Since the publication of Oakes' work on "Organized Labor and Industrial Conflicts" by the Lawyers' Co-op. Publishing Co., an addendum has been prepared by the legal experts employed by that company, which explains the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, reversing a decision of a Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court was not unanimous, and differences of opinion among even the concurring justices indicate that the last word has not been said on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and its applicability to labor organizations. We quote the addition to the text of said legal work, which concisely explains the decision, the reasoning upon which the various members of the Supreme Court based their opinions and the grounds that induce the text writers to believe that the opinion of the majority will have to be modified in the future.

No. 434a. Refusal to Work on Materials Produced or Transported by Non-Union Labor; Applicability of Sherman Act—The United States Supreme Court has held that the enforcement by a stone cutters' national union, of a rule forbidding its members to handle stone quarried or partly fabricated by men working in opposition to the organization, constituted a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Act, and as such might be enjoined at the instance of quarries and fabricators of stone likely to be injuriously affected thereby, where the primary aim and necessary consequence of the enforcement of the rule was to curtail the demand for such stone in interstate commerce, notwithstanding the ultimate purpose of the rule was to forward the interests of the union and its members by bringing about the employment of such members by quarriers and fabricators. (Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, April 11, 1927.)

This conclusion involves two propositions: First, that the refusal to handle another's product, though after interstate transportation has been completed, may operate as a restraint upon interstate commerce where such refusal is not for a purely local object, but is intended to deter future sales; and second, that the restraint imposed is one denounced by the Sherman Act. A majority of the court were of the opinion that the second proposition was settled by Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering (1920) 254 U. S. 443, 65 L. ed. 349, 16 A. L. R. 196, 41 Sup. Ct. Rep. 172. Mr. Justice Brandeis, in whose dissenting opinion Mr. Justice Holmes concurred, thought that it was not settled by the Duplex case, pointing out that in the Duplex case there was a threat to boycott the customers of the complainant, while in the instant case there was nothing more than a refusal to cut stone quarried or partly fabricated by non-union labor, without any attempt to procure others to refuse to work for or patronize any who should seek to use such stone. The restraint thus imposed he regarded as a reasonable one, being for the purpose of protecting the interests of the union and its members and so within the "rule of reason" first declared in the Standard Oil Case (1911) 211 U. S. 1, 55 L. ed. 619, 34 L. R. A. (N. S.) 834, 31 Sup. Ct. Rep. 502, and the American Tobacco Company Case (1911), 221 U. S. 106, 55 L. ed. 663, 31 Sup. Ct. Rep. 632.

Mr. Justice Stone, though concurring with the majority on the ground that the questions involved were settled by the Duplex case, was likewise of the opinion that, as an original proposition, the restraint imposed on interstate commerce by the peaceable refusal of a labor union to work upon material produced by non-union labor is not unreasonable; and Mr. Justice Sanford, in concurring in the result, did so upon the ground that the Duplex case was controlling.

There are some indications in the majority opinion that the court meant to pass only upon the

question whether a combination among the members of a union to refuse to work upon material produced by non-union labor is forbidden by the Anti-Trust Act, and not upon the legality of such a combination at common law. The author of the opinion (Sutherland) remarks:

"In cases arising outside the Anti-Trust Act, involving strikes like those here under review against so-called unfair products, there is a sharp conflict of opinion. . . . But with this conflict we have no concern in the present case. The question which it involves was presented and considered in the Duplex Co. case, supra, as the prevailing and dissenting opinions show; and there it was plainly held that the point had no bearing upon the enforcement of the Anti-Trust Act, and that, since complainant had a clear right to an injunction under that act, as amended by the Clayton Act, it was 'unnecessary to consider whether a like result would follow under the common law or local statutes.'"

Again, it is remarked:

"Any suggestion that such concerted action here may be justified as a necessary defensive measure is completely answered by the words of this court in Eastern States Lumber Association v. United States, 234 U. S. 600, 613, that 'Congress, with the right to control the field of interstate commerce, has so legislated as to prevent resort to practices which unduly restrain competition, or unduly obstruct the free flow of such commerce, and private choice of means must yield to the national authority thus exerted.'"

The exact scope of the decision, therefore, is not clear. If, however, it means that the combination in question is prohibited by the Anti-Trust Act, though not unlawful per se, it involves an abandonment of the "rule of reason." If it means that such a combination is one in unreasonable restraint of trade, though for the purpose of advancing the interests of its members, it is at variance with a line of very respectable authorities. In either case, it virtually precludes competition for work between members of labor organizations and non-members—a position from which the Supreme Court may well be expected to recede.

CHILD LABOR NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Child labor is a menace to the future of our country, said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the Child Welfare Association.

"The nation can not possess healthy children in a full and complete degree and at the same time permit industry to employ children," he said. "We can not have child health and child labor simultaneously. Child labor is a national problem, and requires the application of a national solution. It should be dealt with through the enactment of uniform legislation and this can only be done through the exercise of constitutional authority conferred upon Congress."

Mr. Green stated that more than 2,000,000 children between 10 and 15 years old are working for wages and between the ages of 10 and 18 at least 2,500,000 are wage earners. These estimated figures have increased, he said, since the United States Supreme Court declared the last Federal child labor law unconstitutional.

"General debility, loss of weight and an increase of sickness among children follow employment," he said. "We must find a way to regularize employment for adult wage earners so they may obtain an interrupted income sufficient to supply adequate and wholesome food for their children."

He—Didn't I see you taking a tramp through the woods yesterday?

She—The idea! That was my father.—Cougar's Paw.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.
1680 MARKET STREET
Market and Haight Streets
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

JULIUS S. GODEAU

INCORPORATED
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.
2500 MISSION STREET

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

NO VOTES WILL BE COUNTED IN CHAPELS

HIGHER DUES or LOWER DUES

Here you have the issue as clearly as it can be expressed: Where do you stand? This is one of the questions which will come before the convention in August. Are you going to vote for four Progressive delegates who will support President Howard who says that an increase in dues is not necessary if economy and efficiency of management are strictly adhered to, or . . . are you going to vote for a delegate who will support Secretary Hays who says that the dues must be increased? Hays approved the spending of \$1,833,000 from the general fund in two years and if he had been permitted to continue at this rate your per capita would have to be raised from 70 cents to \$1.70 a month.

In addition to increased dues you will decide by your votes next Wednesday, May 25th, whether the union belongs to the membership or whether the membership are subservient to the dictates of four members of the Executive Council elected by the Mailer vote. These four members have shown defiance and contempt for the members of the organization and cast aside Constitutional provisions that strike at the fundamental principles of the referendum. In refusing to submit amendments endorsed by 267 local unions they have usurped more power than that possessed by the 80,000 members of the I. T. U. If this usurpation of authority is not curbed at this time any amendment endorsed by the required number of local unions can be killed by the Executive Council at any time by the simple method of refusing to submit it to the membership. In addition to this, the four members are on an illegal strike and refuse to do any other business until the president restores twelve organizers to the payroll at your expense. President Howard was endorsed by the Progressive party and received a majority of 4,264 votes from the printer members.

At this election you are asked to vote for the FOUR Progressive delegates who are pledged to support President Howard in his efforts to enforce economy and legality in the expenditure of union funds . . . his stand upon the removal of the unnecessary number of representatives . . . his efforts to preserve the referendum and submit to the membership amendments that are now being nullified by the Mailers' union . . . and all legislation and proposals that will benefit the members of the International Typographical Union.

This is YOUR union, you support it, and if President Howard is given your support at this time, when it is so badly needed, you can rest assured that he will do his utmost for the good of the union to make of this organization a more effective instrument for the protection of the working members.

The convention this year will have before it many measures that vitally affect every member of the International Typographical Union and it is no time to send a delegate on a trip to the old home town. VOTE A STRAIGHT PROGRESSIVE TICKET. DO NOT SPLIT YOUR VOTE . . . for, if you do . . . you will be voting for three delegates to support President Howard and one to oppose him.

The International Typographical Union is composed of over 800 local unions and every union elects a secretary whose duty it is to attend to the records and finances. No 21 has over fourteen hundred members and there are many within its ranks who are competent to fill the office of secretary. All officers who have received the endorsement of the Progressive party have made good, and at this election you are asked to support H. J. Benz for Secretary-Treasurer of No. 21.

To preserve the secrecy of the ballot the election laws provide that all ballots shall be counted at union headquarters. Polls at the Secretary's office will be open from 12 noon to 7 p. m. on Wednesday, May 25, 1927.

San Francisco Progressive Club

CLAUDE M. BAKER
GEORGE H. KNELL
D. A. PADDOCK
W. L. SLOCUM } Campaign Committee

For Secretary-Treasurer:

H. J. BENZ

Progressive Delegates to I. T. U. Convention:

Couse • Evers • Faunt Le Roy • Hawkes-Bernett

ALL VOTES WILL BE COUNTED AT UNION ROOMS

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular monthly meeting of No. 21 was held at the Labor Temple, Sunday, May 15, and the report of the secretary-treasurer disclosed that the peak membership of the union had been reached when he reported 1450 cards on deposit. Samuel D. Kynerd and Oscar J. Scheibe filed applications for membership, which were referred to the membership committee for recommendation. The membership committee submitted favorable reports on the applications of E. C. Barry, C. F. Gingg, Stephen Lehr and Ida May Thomas. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in and they were duly elected to membership. These four applicants were later administered the obligation by the president of the union. C. F. Gingg also received his diploma of graduation from the International Bureau of Education. The union authorized the expenditure of \$5 for the purchase of a souvenir program of an entertainment given by Eureka Typographical Union in 1868 which contains a complete roster of the union's membership at that early date. The name Eureka was later changed to San Francisco Typographical Union. The proposed change in the constitution presented by President Stauffer at the April meeting of the union, wherein he sought to raise the salaries of the incoming executive officers, was passed by the union. With the adoption of this change in the constitution the incoming officials will be paid \$12 per week above the morning newspaper scale of the union. The union approved the purchase of 25 tickets to the Trades Union Promotional League entertainment given in California Hall on Saturday evening, May 28. J. B. Nary, T. F. Evans and D. C. McLean were nominated and elected to serve as an election board in the secretary's office on Wednesday, May 25. The following were elected as a canvassing board to canvass the returns of Wednesday's election: J. N. Maxwell, William Appel, Ray Farr, J. J. Hebner, W. B. Latta, E. F. Scheneck, J. H. Patison, Richard Hart, W. C. Bignold, James Leslie and J. F. Moran. Upon adjourning the membership stood in silent reverence in memory of those members who had passed away during the ensuing year. The following is the list who passed away during the current year: Stanley G. Reid, March 20, 1926; A. F. Upton, June 10, 1926; Edward Brush, June 15, 1926; Edward R. Ormsby, June 15, 1926; A. S. Roth, June 23, 1926; William Mayer, August 4, 1926; George M. Tuson, September 6, 1926; Frances Auld, September 10, 1926; George H. Wight, September 10, 1926; Thomas J. Wayne, September 15, 1926; G. J. MacLeon, November 25, 1926; Charles W. Vaughn, December 3, 1926; Jerome W. Myers, December 15, 1926; Harry Calhan, January 9, 1927; H. E. Green, January 29, 1927; H. C. Dillingham, April 13, 1927, and Albert S. Winchester, April 18, 1927.

We would call attention of the membership to the election which will be held Wednesday, May 25, at which time the membership will have an opportunity to select its secretary-treasurer for the ensuing two years, and the selection of four delegates to the forthcoming convention of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis in August. Votes will be cast in chapels as heretofore, but all votes will be counted by the canvassing board in the headquarters of the union. All chapels of ten or more members will be furnished a ballot box by the secretary-treasurer, and those chapels of less than ten members may secure a ballot box in their chapel by making a request at least twenty-four hours prior to the election. As the issues in the International affairs are of paramount importance, we hope that each and every member will avail himself or herself of the privilege of selecting his or her representatives to this convention.

The American Type Founders Company will show an exhibit of recent European fine book poster and commercial printing at the San Francisco Public Library in the Civic Center from May 29 to June 11. No admission will be charged and the exhibit will be open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p.m. The exhibit will be closed on Memorial Day, May 30. This exhibit was collected by Henry Louis Bullen, who spent more than a year abroad collecting the material. We hope that every member of the Typographical Union will avail himself of the opportunity of viewing this collection of fine printing. Mr. Bullen, who is a staunch friend of the organized printing crafts, has spent more than a quarter of a century of his time to raising the standard of printing in America, and we hope that those who visit the exhibit will benefit from their attendance.

The board of arbitration hearing the case between this union and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association held daily sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, during which time the counsel for the union presented its prima facie argument. The sessions will be resumed the first of next week in Room 214, Postoffice Building, and we hope that an early determination of the issues will be had.

The apprentice members of the union employed by the Examiner composing room presented ex-Chairman W. B. Latta with a token of appreciation in the form of a gold I. T. U. watch charm, suitably engraved. Mr. Latta took a very active interest in the welfare of the apprentices in the office during his incumbency as chapel chairman, and this token of appreciation from the apprentice members was given in expression of their appreciation for his interest in their behalf.

A card received by President Stauffer states that Leo Kern is again residing in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Mr. Kern sends his kindest regards to his many friends in this city.

The fortieth anniversary ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held at the Civic Auditorium, was a huge social success, bringing together thousands of members of the allied printing crafts from all sections of the Bay counties. The entertainment was of a high-class nature and was followed by dancing, and a good time was apparently enjoyed by all. The thanks of the committee is hereby expressed to all who helped to make this affair successful.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Dashing in half an hour late, Eddie Haefer produced an alibi for the approval of the "little boss," Bert Coleman, who snaps a mean whip on the sunrise gang. "I got on one of the Key Route's new boats," attested Eddie; "after it left the slip it swerved and swayed and went every way but the right one, until somebody turned the scow about and brought it in backward." Bert eyed him coldly and Eddie suggested vaguely there must have been something wrong with the rudder.

W. M. (Bill) Davy is nursing a sore hand, the result of a dog bite. He reached from his machine to open the back door of the car in order that one of the dogs should jump. Instead the animal took hold of his hand. Doctors are watching the wound carefully.

One of the most genial and obliging subs in seven counties, W. F. Muir, late of New York, turned his slip and slipped off for a vacation on the Russian River.

Eye trouble caused "Pop" Green to loaf a week or so. While treating it the specialist suggested that Pop refrain from all work or recreation causing a strain.

The latest style in bobs is occasionally on exhibit by Mike Sherman, apprentice. When somebody lifts his skull cap only is when Mike shows up in his true colors—for there ain't no lovely

locks to hide them. Why pay to see "Abie's Irish Rose"?

That faithfulness is rewarded is true enough to be axiomatic. Frank Burnell showed his check for a dollar above the scale last week to Lou Schmidt, who could scarce credit the raise being due to Frank's genius as a classy adman.

It was Harry Crotty who departed his domicile far out in the purlieus to gambol about with the prints of the Mutual Aid Saturday eve at the auditorium and got there Sunday morning to find the door locked. "Why did I leave dear old St. Louis?" he queried, securing a firm hold on the building. "I'm a 12 o'clock boy in a 9 o'clock town."

The following is probably the last of the series of extremely interesting letters that our good friend G. E. Mitchell, Sr., has written us from time to time while traveling in his old homeland, the Antipodes. This letter is under date of April 11 and was written from Auckland:

"As my trip to the land of the Southern Cross is gradually drawing to a close, I am constrained to live up to my promise to you ere I left San Francisco to drop a few lines at various periods during my absence, and this in mind I must take advantage of the opportunity to mail this missive in time to catch the 'Niagara,' which leaves this port of Auckland in a few hours.

"Upon my return from Melbourne to Sydney I had four days left ere the steamer departed to finish up to a certain degree the program I laid out to cover the various places of interest that it had been impossible to visit upon my first trip. One part of this program was to locate an old friend of both Joe Rae and the Mitchell boys in the person of Ted Otto, who was an apprentice at the printing business in our early days at the trade and who, after finishing his apprenticeship, traveled from New Zealand to Sydney, found employment on the Telegraph of that city and has been there continuously since 1885—only 42 years—and part of that time he and Bill Koefoed, whom I mentioned in a previous letter, worked side by side on a Model 5, Koefoed eventually departing to South Africa. Needless to say, Otto was more than surprised to see me, and reminiscences were gone over that brought back memories of the past. I might mention that Otto and R. H. York, secretary of the New South Wales Printing Trades Employees' Union, are very fast friends, and both gentlemen did all in their power to make my short visit in their midst enjoyable. Mr. York informed me that he and our late president of the International Typographical Union, John McParland, had served on arbitration and conciliation boards in Sydney and Melbourne, respectively, and the mutual friendship continued until the demise of our late president.

"Sydney prides itself on having in the War Memorial Museum an exhibit that it would be hard to duplicate anywhere. And it is wonderful. Practically two days could be taken by a student in going over the building where the exhibit is housed, one of the features being the aeroplane that flew from London to Australia in command of Lieutenant J. F. Smith of Adelaide, South Australia. The wings of this machine measure over 100 feet and it has triple-expansion engines for driving power. This wonderful exhibit is to be moved to the new capital of Australia—Canberra—soon after the dedication of that city by the Duke of York, who is now in Australia for the purpose of conducting the ceremony.

"Before leaving Sydney I visited Randwick race course, one of the sights to be seen in this section of the country. Massive grandstands and beautiful lawns are in evidence, and one of the features is the fact that when a steeplechase is being run the race can be seen in its entirety from any part of the course. The day I visited Randwick races were

not being held, so there was no chance for me to take a flier with the Goddess of Luck.

"Upon my return to New Zealand I found a great amount of mail awaiting me and naturally was interested in the doings around San Francisco. I understand the winter has been very hard and storms prevailed for quite a long time. But you folks were not the only ones to suffer. It has rained here off and on for practically every day since my return and the weather is becoming very cold. But on April 26—two weeks' hence—Mrs. Mitchell and I will be on our way back to San Francisco, arriving there on May 14th, if the gods are willing. During our absence we have visited a great number of places—some familiar and others, towns that were not in existence when I left here a great number of years ago. Australia and New Zealand are fine countries, but lack the dash and vim of the United States. Zane Grey has undoubtedly done a great deal for New Zealand through advertising its wonderful fishing grounds, and other writers have from time to time brought the attention of the reading public to the possibilities of this fertile land. Of course, being a British possession, English traditions prevail, but the people are of a lovable disposition and eagerly listen to anything that is American. A large number of tourists travel here and there throughout Australia and the good-will engendered by these visits is evident everywhere. I venture to say that if the strict immigration laws were not in effect a great number of New Zealanders and Australians would take advantage of visiting our country, and until this restriction is changed then, of course, each country will have to be satisfied with existing conditions."

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Last Sunday, at our meeting, Arthur Berliner defeated C. W. Falconer for executive committee position. Immediately after the election the officers of the union for the ensuing term were installed. The honor of installing the incoming officers was bestowed upon Brother C. N. Butler. In his remarks after the installation Brother Butler lauded the officers who have been fighting for the organization for the past two years and urged them to continue the good work and asked the newly-elected officers to go along with them. Brother A. Maguinn reported on the work that had been done on the scale matter and the union was greatly pleased and accepted the proposition unanimously.

Fred Beck of Tacoma, Wash., deposited his card and is now working on the Examiner.

Had a letter from my brother Johnny, who is working on the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Things are kind of quiet in Cleveland. Johnny sends his best regards to all his friends in his home town.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Equality of opportunity in the present educational system is not afforded the mass of children, where large groups find it necessary to leave schools for economic reasons before completing the entire program, the Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, J. C. Wright, stated in an address to the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation and Recreation in Honolulu. Mr. Wright declared in his address that a study has revealed that of every 1000 children entering the first five elementary grades, 830 reach the sixth grade, 710 the seventh grade, and 634 the eighth grade. Of this original number, he asserted, 139 finally graduate from high school. Mr. Wright described the aim of vocational education as "Learning to earn and earning to live."

John Norris built a new brooder house last week, for his wife to raise more White Leghorn chicks in; the house was 9x12x5x7.—Perry (Mo.) paper.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 13, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council were read. From the following unions, inclosing donations to the Molders' Defense Fund: Laundry Workers No. 26, Shipyard Laborers, Garment Cutters No. 45, Miscellaneous Employees. From the American Federation of Labor, stating that Felix Dumond had been appointed as volunteer organizer for San Francisco. Communication issued by the officers of the Council was read, in which it was stated that in the April issue of the American Plan, official organ of the Industrial Association, they attack the firm of Kelleher & Browne for resuming contractual relations with Journeymen Tailors No. 80: "We are notifying the trade union movement that they owe it to themselves and their interests to patronize Kelleher & Browne and increase their business, in order that the design of the Industrial Association to ruin them for being fair to labor shall not be consummated." Communication from the Central Labor Council, Napa, Calif., stating that the Cameron Shirt Company, Keig Shoe Factory and California Glove Factory are union firms and should be patronized by trade unionists.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance of this Council in adjusting its trouble with the Philadelphia Sales Store, 2475 Mission street. From Bakery Drivers' Union, requesting Council to place the Purity Chain Grocery Stores on the unfair list.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, circular letter informing all trade unionists that a Mr. Ben Gitlow, secretary National Needle Trades Section, was soliciting financial assistance and requested members of the American Federation of Labor to pay no heed to said request.

Communication from F. J. Ferguson, secretary of the Per Diem Men's Association, requested the assistance of the Council relative to the ordinance regulating holidays of their members in the Department of Public Works. Moved that this Council request the Board of Supervisors to withhold action and return this amendment to the City Attorney's office for redrafting; motion carried.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Secretary O'Connell, requesting this Council to adopt same: Resolved, That we mourn deeply the loss of Brother Flatley; that we convey to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and copies forwarded to his family and to the Electrical Workers' Union No. 151. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, Death has called from our midst Brother George Flatley, secretary-treasurer of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 and delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council for many years past; and

Whereas, Brother Flatley was a man of splendid character, energy and faithful service in the labor movement, alert and watchful in behalf of his organization and the interests of labor, and his untimely and unexpected death has occasioned widespread and deep sorrow among his many friends and co-workers in the cause of organized labor, who beyond expression sincerely value and miss his constancy and keen ability in the councils of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we mourn deeply the loss of Brother George Flatley; that we convey to his bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolences, and that, as a further token of respect to his memory, this resolution be spread upon the minutes and copies thereof forwarded to the family of the deceased and to Electrical Workers' Union No. 151.

Report of Executive Committee—Regarding the complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against the Quality Delicatessen Store, the matter was laid over at the request of the union. Recommended that the President of the Council appoint a Labor Day Committee and to request the Building Trades Council to do likewise. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Quality Delicatessen unfair to Grocery Clerks. Butchers No. 115—Carrying on against Chinese shops; have indorsed assessment for Molders' Defense Fund. Street Carmen—Reported that the Market Street Railway Company are holding meetings with employees and are opposing the voting of bonds for Municipal Railway extensions. Auto Mechanics—Are meeting with success in organizing work; requested the help of all trade unionists to put same over. Tailors—Weiner Store now fair and worthy of patronage. Culinary Workers—Hamburger stands on Market street are unfair; look for house card when patronizing restaurants. Steel Workers—Business dull.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee held a public hearing, and after hearing arguments for and against pending bond issues, recommended that the Council endorse the following: Bond issue of \$4,700,000 for Municipal Railway extensions; recommendation concurred in. (2) Bond issue of \$1,400,000 for Bernal Cut traffic outlet; recommendation concurred in. (3) Bond issue of \$40,000,000 for purchase of Spring Valley Properties. Moved to concur in the recommendation; amendment that Council take no action in the matter; after debate the amendment was lost and the original motion carried. Com-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

mittee was instructed to hold a hearing on the bond issue for the War Memorial this coming Wednesday evening, May 18th.

Receipts—\$1,775.37. **Expenses**—\$170.87.

Moved to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Delegate Flatley; motion carried by all rising and standing in silence for one minute.

Adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FASCIST CHAMPION IS HUMORIST.

In a New York address on Fascismo, Ambassador De Martino of Italy is quoted that an "international campaign of lies and calumnies" is being waged against Mussolini, and: "Through the corporative state Italy intends to formulate a co-operative action between the two great factors of economical life, which are capital and labor, thus harmonizing those two factors and the supreme exigencies of the state." The "harmonizing" referred to is the kind the lion would have the lamb accept. In Italy every worker must join a Fascist trade union whose chief official is appointed by Mussolini. If a worker does not believe in Fascism, he must pay dues, but he has no voice in the union. Strikes are outlawed and wages are set by compulsory arbitration. Free press is denied, as is free speech and the right of popular protest. No resolution can be introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies unless it has been approved by Mussolini. The man who talks about "co-operation between capital and labor" under this system indulges in sinister humor.



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

**AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING**

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE

FOR RENT

**SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM**

**ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT**

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

WHEN I GO TO SLEEP.

By Grace Turner,
Staff Associate, American Child Health
Association.

Twittering, twittering
Birds are off to bed,
Twittering, twittering
Their good-nights they've said.

Glittering, glittering
Lamps lit in the sky;
Glittering, glittering
Above our roof they lie.

Pattering, pattering,
Up the stairs so steep,
Pattering, pattering
Children climb to sleep.

Snuggling, snuggling
In my nest all white,
Snuggling, snuggling
I fall asleep at night.

In our house there's apple sauce for supper whenever I empty my rock-a-bye bowl. My bowl is full of cereal and I have white milk in a little pitcher and I pour the milk in the bowl, and then I eat the cereal all up. I scrape the very bottom clean, for there I find the rock-a-bye baby. Up in the tree by the big church steeple the rock-a-bye baby swings in his nest. My nest is a little white bed, but his is a nest in the tree.

I think the birds sleep right around him, for our birds sleep in their nests every night out in our big tree. Through the window I watch them getting ready while I am eating my supper. They've been very busy all the day, just like me. And every evening they are tired and I am tired, too. So is every little child in our town. And when I see the birds climbing on their wings to bed, I want to go to bed with them.

For all little birds and all little boys and all little girls, the pretty darkness comes dropping sleep down through the air. It falls on flowers, too, and when they feel it falling in the twilight, they snuggle to sleep in their petals. I know, for I've seen them. Out in the garden they curl themselves up; the roses and tulips and little white blossoms; and the kind, kind, darkness has carried sleep out to the barns and the stables. So the cows and the horses lie down for the night. I know, for my mother has told me. The birds go to sleep in their rock-a-bye trees and the flowers to sleep in their beds. The horses and cows go to sleep in their stalls. And the nicest, soft darkness is filling my room with sleep for me.

Out in our halls, and up our stairs there's only a soft light shining. And the lamp in my room makes a sleepy glow while I am quickly undressing for bed. And what I like best is when mother turns the lamp all out on the table in my room, and lets the sleepy darkness fill every, every everywhere. Then I go to the window and look at the lamps shining in the sky. There are so many—I think there must be a hundred. They twinkle way up above our roof. They're stars, mother says, and I know she is right, and they shine in the darkness and sleep. The birds and flowers and horses and cows could see them, if they'd open their eyes for a minute. Even when I climb between the sheets I see lamps in the sky, for some of them are very near my windows. Then mother kisses me and says: "Good-night, dear, and sleep tight." And the sky-lamps wink at me and then, and then I fall asleep in my bed.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

VOTE HUNTING DEADENS SPIRIT.

In discussing the defeat of the South Australian Labor government at the last general election, the Australian Worker says there is a tendency to forget the missionary phase of the labor movement "and become too much absorbed in the mere game of politics."

"In the days before labor reached office, when it appeared to have no chance of ever reaching office, it promulgated the gospel of economic justice with an impetuous ardor. Those were the days in which converts came flocking to its banner. Those were the days in which the hearts of men and women were stirred as by a great revelation, and their minds were quickened by fertilizing ideas.

"The solid, enduring core of the Australian labor movement was created during that period. It gives us the vote on which we can always rely.

"But these in themselves are not sufficiently numerous to smash through the ranks of labor's enemies and seize the parliamentary citadel. They are strong enough, however, to attract others, and that is what happened when first the workers swept the capitalistic hosts before them and labor governments sprang into being.

"It was marvelous. It was intoxicating. Success dazzled the eyes and took away the breath. The consummation of labor's ideals seemed close at hand. But when the first wonder and enthusiasm had exhausted their force, there came the difficulties and complications of office, and these soon occupied the major portion of labor's time.

"With spoils to distribute, intrigue and selfishness also began to make their ugly presence felt and the spirit of brotherhood suffered a decided slump.

"The propagation of an idealistic gospel soon faded to an end. The fiery cross was left for the dust to gather upon it. Labor had taken a hand in the game of politics, and needed all its wits for tricks, tactics and stratagems. And that is where and that is why it lost the advantage it had gained. It could not hold the votes that came to it from a mass of chance supporters and its campaign of conversion had slackened to the point of ineffectiveness.

The labor movement of Australia has lost much of its initial fire. It could not be expected to keep at that high pitch of fervor. Nor was it desirable that it should. The wildness of that early exaltation had to be modified. The necessities of everyday contact with the multitude demanded a more sober exactness.

"But labor has exceeded the requirements of the case. Success has weakened its fibre. Its ardor has declined to caution and even timidity. It descends to the level of the voter, instead of lifting up the voter to its level. Too often the spirit of compromise takes precedence of principle."

START ENGINE AFTER FERRY DOCKS.

Motorists traveling by way of any of the automobile ferry lines on San Francisco Bay are warned by the California State Automobile Association, in a statement issued today, not to start the engine until the boat is tied to the pier. The Automobile Association reminds motorists of the Federal law which requires that the engine be shut off as soon as the car is in position on the boat and that it not be started until the craft is docked. Frequent violations of this rule is the occasion for the association reminder. It is pointed out that Federal inspectors check up constantly and that last summer a number of motorists were arrested for violation of this law, which carries a penalty of a fine up to \$500.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers.

"In connection with the great policy of conservation utility will hold first place in popular thought, but it must be intelligent utility which will eliminate wasteful destruction and insure the preservation of the things which the future generations must have and the replacement of natural resources as they are taken for human use. Nothing short of this will constitute a true policy of conservation."—Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store
2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al. Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1917 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

ISN'T IT

a "Grand and Glorious Feeling" to own a home, a car and other property debt free? That satisfaction is in store for hundreds of regular Humboldt savings depositors.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, Calif.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

W. L. DOUGLAS

Smart Shoes for Men

FAMOUS the World over for Style—
Comfort—Durability and Econ-
omy—Union Made

\$5

\$6

\$7.50

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

At the meeting of the Labor Council tonight the Law and Legislative Committee will make further recommendations concerning municipal bond issues to be voted upon by the people at the special election.

The Bookbinders' Union is to try out a new plan to make the regular monthly meetings of the organization more attractive to the membership. At each meeting a short talk will be delivered by some representative of the labor movement or other person prominent in civic, industrial or economic circles, and it is hoped by this means to induce a better attendance.

A communication has been received from the American Federation of Labor warning trade unionists throughout the country that one Ben Gitlow of New York is soliciting financial assistance and that no attention or heed should be given to him or the alleged workers he claims to be representing in his campaign.

The Labor Council has requested the Board of Supervisors to refer the amendment of the holiday ordinance to the City Attorney's office for redrafting as it is not in its present form satisfactory to a large number of workers in the employ of the city.

The budget submitted by the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors makes no provision for increasing the pay of many municipal employees urged by their local unions and the Labor Council. An effort will be made at the proper time to have the Board itself correct this situation in the interest of poorly paid workers.

There has been quite a slump in shipments from factory of steam locomotives this year compared to the first quarter of 1926, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Last year the shipments for January, February, March and April totaled 602, while for the same

period this year the total was 372. Of this number 76 went to foreign countries.

Negotiations are being carried on looking to a small increase in pay for the cemetery workers in an endeavor to bring the wage scale back to where it stood at the time that a voluntary reduction was accepted a few years ago.

The runoff of the election between Arthur Berliner and C. W. Falconor of the Mailers' Union last Sunday resulted in the election of Berliner to the vacancy on the Executive Committee of the organization.

The auto industry leads railroads in the number of workers employed and in capital invested, and ranks first in the nation's industries, according to a report to the American Bankers' Association.

"The capital invested in motor vehicles and highways improved primarily for motor vehicle use," the report says, "is in excess of the total invested in railroads. Automotive and allied industries have on their payrolls about 8 per cent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States. In repair shops, public garages, professional chauffeurs and truck drivers the total is greater than for railroad workers of all classes."

The mystery surrounding the flying visit to these shores of J. Ramsay MacDonald is a mystery no more. Instead of being inspired by "a sentimental desire" to revisit the scenes and friends of his youth, the inspiration was Bernard Vladeck, business manager of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Vladeck went to Europe to arrange for MacDonald, as the outstanding Socialist of Europe, to take part in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his paper, and it was his paper which "paid the freight." How much it paid MacDonald for his services is not known. Vladeck, and his chief, Abraham Cohen, are too good sports to complain that whatever publicity flowed from MacDonald's visit inured to organizations other than theirs.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Statesmen naturally fall into two classes—those who strive to improve institutions and conditions and those who struggle to preserve them as they are. La Follette's gaze was steadfastly forward. He knew that no man and no party could live forever on the past; that what was should only be a stepping stone to what could be. He never worshipped tombstones. The Tory is blind to a present evil or to the possibility of creating a future good."—Representative Henry R. Rathbone of Illinois.

Give us a man, young or old, high or low, on whom we know we can thoroughly depend—who will stand firm when others fall—the friend faithful and true, the adviser honest and fearless, the adversary just and chivalrous; in such an one there is a fragment of the Rock of Ages—a sign that there has been a prophet among us.—Dean Stanley.

**Blended to
Perfection**
Mellowy Mild

UNION
MADE



Clown
CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend

Fred Hartsock
PHOTOGRAPHS

41 GRANT AVENUE
San Francisco

Oakland Los Angeles
Studios in All Principal Cities in California

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN